FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Latin America

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REPORTAGE ON 6 SEP CONFERENCE EVENTS, ACTIVITIES

Morning Session Begins

FL071540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 7 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at 1040 hours this morning declared opened this morning's session of the nonalined countries sixth summit on its fifth working day. The summit is being held at the Palace of Conventions in this capital. Castro, chairman of the nonalined countries movement, announced to the plenary session that the working session would be chaired by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO. The African leader then gave the floor to Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, who began his remarks conveying greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for his election as chairman of the sixth summit. No one can ignore any longer, the Puerto Rican leader stated. the international dimensions of Cuba and Fidel as examples in America. Cuba, Mari Bras emphasized, always has been a solidary friend of the Puerto Rican people.

Delegations Complain About Procedures

PA070430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2039 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Havana, 6 Sep (EFE)--Several delegations today complained about the "procedure" being followed in the sixth summit of nonalined countries and described these methods as "not in line with diplomatic traditions and parliamentary procedures."

The delegates of Tanzania and Yugoslavia expressed their rejection of the method imposed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca on the ministerial meeting held on Wednesday afternoon which was presided over by Malmierca. They described what occurred in the meeting as "irregular." The meeting once more discussed the most controversial topic of the summit: The Kampuchean issue, and decided to leave vacant the seat occupied by that country.

According to the Tanzanian delegates, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, a well-known expert in juridical topics, had stated that "that and other procedures were irregular." It is not right to adopt a decision when there is no consensus. The forces were divided during the debate on Kampuchea, and no less than 14 delegates expressed their disagreement with giving the Kampuchean seat to the representatives of the Heng Samrin Government which defeated Pol Pot with Vietnamese military support.

The Yugoslav delegates stressed that "manipulation and irregularities exist in the conference" and cited as an example the reply given by President Fidel Castro to another president who had requested a motion of order. This request was rejected and described as "a motion of disorder" by Castro himself.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere had already protested before the president of the debates, Fidel Castro, during the first day of sessions when everything seemed to indicate that the motion presented by Benin--calling for the removal of a declaration presented by Moroccan [as received] Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali from the minutes--was going to be accepted. Nyerere said that that was not right and that if the Egyptian's speech was removed from the minutes, then Fidel Castro's inaugural speech would also have to be removed.

A Brazilian diplomat said he was "appalled" at the scorn that was evident in the conference in regard to the parliamentary traditions and customary diplomatic procedures. He added that "diplomacy is not a whim or an option. Its methods and norms are already part of the world's culture and cannot be easily replaced by guerrilla methods." Asked about why he described the procedures being used at the sixth summit as "guerrilla methods," he said: "The essence of the guerrilla method lies on hitting the enemy by using every force against his weak side and also by taking advantage of the enemy's mistakes. Well then, Fidel Castro set a trap for Egyptian Foreign Minister Brutrus Ghali in which Ghali innocently fell. Castro let Ghali speak first and then gave the floor to several chosen speakers who attacked the Egyptian positions with extreme harshness." "It is also a guerrilla method to give the floor for an unlimited period of time to those delegates who defend radical positions when we all know that in the end, the presidency will have to shorten the time of the speeches because the pace of the summit is slow and there is not enough time."

Regarding this, the Yugoslav press insisted on reporting that those who support radicalism have spoken for a long time. None of them, the Yugoslav press affirmed, spoke for less than 1 hour. It is noted that the host country, Cuba in this case, which occupies the presidency, has certain power and prerogatives such as setting up the order of the speeches and the right to grant the floor during the debates. Many other delegations are complaining about the tone used by President Fidel Castro when he demanded the punctuality of the delegations.

The main example on procedure used so far was the way in which Wednesday's ministerial meeting on Kampuchea was adjourned. This meeting was presided over by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. According to the delegates who were present, Malmierca refused to accept more amendments and declared the meeting adjourned at the surprise of delegations such as the Yugoslav, which quickly left to inform President Josip Broz Tito about what had happened.

Other delegates commented that the pace of the meetings is so exhausting that "it is impossible to work."

In addition to the morning and afternoon sessions, President Castro added a marathonic evening session today which ended at 0200. This regime was described by a British correspondent as "that of a school where the children do not have recess or dinner breaks," stressing that it is probable that this may contribute to "increasing the irritability of the delegates."

With only 1 working day left as established by the original plan, there is still much to be discussed in the commissions, and many chiefs of state or government are waiting for their turn to speak. It is being said that there will be an extra day, incorporating Saturday as a working day, but it is only a rumor so far. But many delegations are interpreting the pace imposed by Cuba for the debates in a very different manner by praising the spirit of work, organization and interest that the host country is displaying in its attempt to cover the agenda, even if it is accomplished through sacrifices.

Protest on Kampuchea Issue

LD071906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--More than 20 countries yesterday lodged a joint protest with Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, concerning his handling of the meeting of diplomatic heads of the nonalined countries on the "question of Kampuchea" on 5 September. The text of the protest letter reads:

"Dear sir, we have the honor of referring to the meeting of ministers of foreign affairs held yesterday, 5 September 1979. At that meeting you submitted a proposed text /Nac/Conf 6/FM/Inf 3/ [as received] in connection with paragraph 5 of the coordination bureau's report /Nac/Conf/Prep/Doc 5/Rev 1/ [as received] on the question of Kampuchea.

"At this meeting you asked those delegations which had observations on the proposed text to take the floor. Before you suddenly interrupted the meeting, the following 16 countries--Senegal, Zaire, Singapore, Malaysia, Niger, Somalia, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Korea, Gabon, Bangladesh, Comoros, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Zambia--expressed disagreement with the proposed text, submitted amendments to it and proposed that consultations and discussions be continued in order to arrive at an agreed text.

"Despite the observations of these 16 delegations you decided that there was a consensus in favor of your text and that the latter would be passed on to the heads of state or government for consideration. We sharply protest your arbitrary decision and demand that the aforementioned text not be passed on to our heads of state of government."

Apart from the countries mentioned in the protest, the letter was also signed by the ministers of foreign affairs of another 10 or so nonalined countries. The letter was also signed by Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Morocco Rejects POLISARIO's Legitimacy

LD071322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0831 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 7, (TANJUG)--Morocco yesterday evening rejected every possibility of recognizing the legitimacy of the existence of the Saharan people, its front POLISARIO and the struggle of the people of that part of Sahara for independence. Moroccan Premier Bouabid, speaking in debate at the sixth summit, said that the government of King Hassan II "has mobilized all its material and human resources to preserve Morocco's integrity in that part of Africa."

The Moroccan premier accused neighbouring Algeria of having "hegemonist claims towards that part of Sahara." "This is purely a bilateral conflict," he said in an obvious effort to divert the numerous expressions of support for the Western Saharan demands for freedom and independence to the track of relations between Morocco and Algeria.

Premier Bouabid sought to convince those present the former colonial powers which ruled in what is now Morocco, in this case primarily Spanish colonialism, are to blame for all current troubles about--as he called it--"the so-called Western Sahara."

Prior to dwelling on Western Sahara, he said that the movement of non-alignment "should not depend one or the other of the existing blocs."

Afghan, Pakistani Heads Meet

LD072358 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, held a meeting at 1100 local time yesterday with Gen Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, in Havana, the capital of Cuba. During the meeting, which lasted for over 1 hour in a friendly atmosphere, matters of interest to the two countries and other subjects were discussed. Both sides expressed full satisfaction over their talks.

Taraki Meets Soviet Representative

LD070004 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The greater leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, participated at a banquet last night which was given by Jayewardene, the president of Sri Lanka, in honor of the heads of state and governments of Asian countries in Havana, the capital of Cuba. According to the reports by BAKHTAR correspondents from Havana, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, received at 1230 Nuri Abd ar-Razzaq, acting secretary-general of the council of solidarity with Asian and African countries; (Kalunderov), from the USSR; (Jelil Vilan) from the Democratic Republic of Yemen; and (Rahadur Roy) from India; members of the council of solidarity with Asian and African countries, for a meeting. At the meeting, the said representatives spoke about the importance of solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa with the revolution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and asked for the views of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, on the issues to which request detailed explanation was given on the issue by our great leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki.

REPORTAGE OF 7 SEP CONFERENCE EVENTS, ACTIVITIES

Summit Resumes

LD071530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The morning plenary session of the sixth summit opened today in Havana at 1040 local time (1540 central European time). Today's session is chaired by Sam Nujoma, president of the SWAPO liberation movement. The first speaker in the continuation of today's general debate is Mari Bras, general secretary of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

Fifty-four heads of delegations have spoken in the discussion so far. On the list of speakers, which has not yet been closed, there are the names of another 16 heads of delegations.

SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Summit

LD071318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 7 (TANJUG)--Namibian SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has spoken against any "re-defining" of the authentic principles of the non-aligned movement, saying that it would amount to the undermining of the movement. Regarding Kampuchea, Nujoma spoke in favour of recognising the present regime in Phnom Penh. He also said that the Camp David accords on Palestine, signed by Egypt, the United States and Israel, should be condemned and rejected.

The summit, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma went on to say, is being held at a time when political conditions in the world favour liberation movements. The support of nonalinged countries contributes a great deal to this. Nujoma appealed to the non-aligned to give more concrete material aid to the African "front-line" countries.

Nujoma spoke at length on conditions in Namibia and presented the achievements of the Namibian national liberation army, during recent months. He also described the horror of the concentration camps of the Pretoria racist regime. Nujoma condemned certain Western countries for their support to the regime which, in Nujoma's words, deserves the contempt and condemnation of the whole world.

Zaire Delegate's Speech

LD071234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0820 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 7 (TANJUG)--In presenting his country's stand on many problems facing the nonaligned movement, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire Lokanga Bo-Boliko also paid high tribute to President Tito as founder and pioneer of the nonaligned movement. Always, and on every occasion, President Tito has extended to our movement his unselfish assistance and support, and his presence at this summit speaks of his deep adherence to the nonaligned movement, said Prime Minister Lokanga.

The prime minister of Zaire emphasized the constant adherence of his country to the principles of nonalignment, from the Belgrade, to the Cairo, to other nonaligned summits.

We are against our movement's being linked with any bloc, and no bloc can be considered a natural ally or a mainstay of our movement, said Prime Minister Lokanga.

According to Lokanga, socialist countries have never been colonial powers, but this is the result of historical circumstances, rather than some special virture of these countries. We cannot consider the socialist bloc as the "incarnation of good and virtue," he said, adding that the East, the same as the West, has its appetites, as was manifest in Yalta, during the Second World War.

Prime Minister Lokanga also spoke of aggressions, stating that his country condemns any use of force whatever, and that no aggression can be justified under the pretext of coming from a revolutionary country. Speaking of the Middle East, Lokanga pointed to the need for unity of the countries of this region, and said that Egypt's removal from the nonaligned movement would only result in the weakening of the positions of Arab countries.

Political Committee Approves Resolution

FL071028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Political Committee of the nonalined countries sixth summit has approved a resolution on Palestine. The resolution reaffirms that there cannot be a solution to the Middle East problem without recognizing the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to independence, self-determination and their own state. The resolution, introduced by the Arab group, with the exception of Egypt, stresses that the Palestine issue is the crux of the problem and the essential cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It was learned that sections in the resolution concerning Korea, Cyprus, Malta and the Mediterranean were approved. Regarding Korea, total withdrawal of foreign troops from South South Korea and the dissolution of the UN command headquartered in South Korea are demanded. In connection with Cyprus, the resolution reaffirms solidarity and full support for the people of that country and demands immediate implementation of UN resolutions on the Cypriot problem. The approved text regrets that part of that Mediterranean island still remains under foreign occupation and calls on all states to give their support to Cyprus so that its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalinement are respected.

Regarding Malta, the resolution greets the courageous action of that country in eliminating foreign military bases from its territory in full exercise of its sovereignty. The resolution promises support of the nonalined movement to Malta's position.

Decision on Kampuchea

FL071622 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 79 FL

[Text] At a meeting of the Presidium of the nonalined countries sixth summit--the summit is at this time holding sessions at the Palace of Conventions--it was agreed that the seat for the Kampuchean representation will remain vacant and no one can claim it at organizations of the movement.

It also has been learned that an ad-hoc committee of the countries represented at the Presidium will render a detail report on the issue of Kampuchean representation to a ministerial-level meeting of the nonalined movement. After 6 hours of deliberations on the problem of Kampuchean representation, countries like Singapore and Malaysia expressed reservations with the decision, but did not oppose it. According to some observers, Yugoslavia did not approve of the decision but did not express itself against it. Therefore, it was decided that the seat remain vacant until the issue is resolved.

Regarding the meeting, observers are commenting the hard blow which the decision represents for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group's aspirations of holding a place that does not belong to it.

[illegible]ratic Kampuchea Condemns Castro

PA080408 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 7 Sep (AFP)--The president of the sixth nonalined summit conference, Cuban chief of state Fidel Castro, was accused here today by the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea of having, "throughout the conference, exerted pressure and carried out vile maneuvers to impose an arbitrary decision to exclude this country."

The Democratic Republic of Kampuchea said in a communique "that this was the first time in the history of the nonalined that a president abused his power to sabotage the unity of the movement in favor of a bloc to which Cuba and Vietnam belong, in order to legalize the aggression and occupation of Kampuchea by 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers."

"This favors the policy of interference in domestic affairs of states and the policy of aggression and expansion in various parts of the world," the communique added.

Pakistan President's Comments

BK071726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has had an informal meeting with President Nur Mohammad Taraki of Afghanistan in Havana. Later President Ziaul Haq told newsmen that they discussed a lot of substantial matters. He described the meeting as an occasion for pleasant exchange of views and heart to heart talks. President Ziaul Haq said it was agreed to continue the dialog. Mr Agha Shahi, whose visit to Afghanistan had been postponed, will now visit that country. The Pakistan president said he himself might visit Afghanistan, or the Afghan president or the Afghan foreign minister may come to Pakistan. Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq told newsmen that on the issue of Afghan refugees, he made it clear that the Afghan Government should improve internal conditions in their country so that the refugees could go back to their homes. He told the Afghan president that Pakistan would not like to throw out these refugees.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who has been meeting with leaders from the nonalined world ever since his arrival in Havana, told Pakistani newsmen last night that his meetings with various heads of state and government were very positive and his visit to Havana had provided him with an opportunity to exchange views with so many leaders of the world. The president said these leaders were satisfied with Pakistan's entry which will go toward a certain element of balancing in the nonalined movement. These leaders were of the opinion that the role of Pakistan during the last few days in the Political Committee, Economic Committee and at the foreign ministers meeting, had been very positive. The president said we are quite satisfied with Pakistan's performance.

The president described the nonalined countries as a very formidable forum of expression and registration of opinion. He said the nonalined movement is by and large a mixed bag, but a very healthy bag of two thirds of the world countries. He said the number of countries are aware of each other's difficulties. The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, said President Tito was very sympathetic to Pakistan.

Afghan Leader's Press Conference

LD090211 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, yesterday, in a press conference in Havana, said:

I declare one thing and that is Afghanistan has separated forever from the camp of imperialism and by pursuing an independent, peaceful policy has entered the ranks of the progressive countries. The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, at 1100 yesterday, Havana time, answered the questions put to him by correspondents at a press conference. Over 200 newspapers, radio television and news agencies' correspondents and photographers attended the press conference, held at the press conference room of the meeting's venue, of the nonalined summit conference in Havana.

Our beloved leader answered the questions put to him with a smile on his face and relating of facts and figures. BAKHTAR correspondents in Havana report that most of the questions related to the Great Sawr Revolution, its gains and the interference of the imperialistic and reactionary circles of the region and the world in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Our great leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, to this effect said: We are not surprised by the increase in interventions of the imperialists and the reactionaries, as they still do not refrain from intervention in the internal affairs of Cuba, 20 years after her revolution. At any rate, our Great Sawr Revolution has been consolidated, with the all-round support of our toiling people and (?decisive) struggles against the interventions of imperialism.

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, said: Our efforts are mostly aimed now at elimination of the (?onerous) and undesirable heritage of the past tyrannical and feudal regime. At the same time, land reforms and free distribution of land, insuring the peaceful rights to men and women, and the first population census of the country took place successfully. Earnest efforts are also continuing for the elimination of illiteracy.

Answering a question put to him by one of the correspondents, our great leader said: The imperialists and news media of the West, with their poisonous propaganda, in effect have launched a war of nerves, but the people of Afghanistan engage in unqualified struggles, with solemn determination to defend the revolution and its gains.

The mighty leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, in answer to a question on the nature of the friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, said: The said treaty reflects the close relations of friendship and brotherhood and sincere cooperation between the peace-loving people and the governments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR.

In conclusion, our great leader said, contrary to the propaganda of the imperialists, the revolution of Afghanistan is a phenomenon which has achieved success by the exertions of the heroic people of Afghanistan only and no foreign hand was and is involved in it.

Our great and revolutionary leader, while explaining the subject, added that at the dawn of the success of the revolution, our Comrade Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter both were equally surprised. This press conference lasted 1 hour and 10 minutes and our great leader answered also the last of the questions. He stressed his preparedness to answer every other question put to him later.

Peruvian President Departs

PA070421 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 6 Sep (AFP)--The sudden departure of Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez from the sixth nonalined summit conference was motivated by Peru's disapproval of the way the conference was being conducted, well-informed sources disclosed here today. Morales Bermudez left this morning accompanied by Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya, leaving second-rank officials in charge of the Peruvian delegation.

Havana Radio Report

FL071654 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpt] Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, president of Peru, has laid a floral wreath at the monument to Cuban national hero Jose Marti at Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana. Morales Bermudez, who left for home after participating in the nonalined countries summit conference being held at the Palace of Conventions, also paid homage to Simon Bolivar at the Park of Brotherhood. The Peruvian president and his entourage also visited Havana's museum of history where they received by its director, Eusebio Leal, who stressed the close ties between Cuba and Peru as expressed by the figure of the hero of both countries, Col Leoncio Prado, shown on a painting at the museum.

Mengistu Leaves

FL071829 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, was bid farewell at Jose Marti International Airport at Rancho Boyeros by Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. After having attended sessions of the nonalined countries movement summit conference and having given his speech at the chiefs of state and government meeting, Mengistu Haile Mariam left for home.

During his visit to our country on the occasion of the sixth summit the Ethiopian leader toured the Isle of Youth where he visited Ethiopian students and participated in an emotional ceremony at which Cuban internationalists were awarded.

Sri Lanka President Departs

FL071630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Julius Richard Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, this morning concluded his visit to Cuba where he participated in the nonalined countries sixth summit. The president was seen off at Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyeros by Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers. Jayewardene was chairman of the nonalined movement until the present summit when he was succeeded in that position by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

'Arafat Meets Panamanian President

JN071938 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana--Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, met in Havana today with the Panamanian president, with whom he discussed the situation in the Arab region and a number of current international issues. It was reported that the Panamanian president particularly stressed his country's support for the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle to restore their usurped rights. It will be recalled that 'Arafat and the Panamanian president are currently participating in the sixth nonalined summit conference.

'Arafat, President Tito Meet

JN080617 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] The PLO delegation under brother Commander Abu 'Ammar continues its intensive contacts with several leaders of nonalined countries with the aim of coordinating stands, adopting a collective position to condemn the Camp David plot and its addendums and the capitulatory peace treaty, and of freezing the membership of the As-Sadat regime in the nonalined movement.

Brother Abu 'Ammar met last night with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. They discussed at length topics on the agenda of the nonalined summit. They also discussed Palestinian-Yugoslav relations. During the meeting, President Tito asserted that the nonalined movement must firmly condemn the Camp David accords and the peace treaty and must punish As-Sadat's regime by suspending its membership in the movement. [as heard] This, President Tito added, should in no way harm the Egyptian people.

Iraqi, Lebanese Leaders Meet

JN071555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1542 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 7 September--President Saddam Husayn has declared Iraq's total and constant commitment to its support of Lebanon in its heroic steadfastness against the ferocious Zionist attacks on southern Lebanon. During his meeting here today with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq will be a forerunner in any Arab effort to support the steadfastness of the Arab people in southern Lebanon.

President Saddam Husayn and Prime Minister al-Huss discussed the latest developments in the Arab area, the situation in southern Lebanon and ways of consolidating the Arab struggle, in order to stop the imperialist-Zionist designs against the Arab nation and its future and noble heritage. They also discussed the most important topics submitted for discussion on the agenda of the sixth nonalined summit conference and the efforts made by the Arab countries to achieve the best results in support of the struggle of the Arab people and that of other peoples.

REPORTAGE ON 8 SEP CONFERENCE EVENTS, ACTIVITIES

'Last Day' of Sessions

FL081515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The last working day of the nonalined countries movement sixth summit conference began today, 8 September, at 1032. It has been successfully meeting at the Palace of Conventions in this capital since Monday, 3 September. In opening the morning session, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro announced to the plenary session that Cypriot leader Spiros Kiprianou would be presiding over the session, and he immediately gave the floor to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League.

The Arab leader, attending as observer to the sixth summit, pointed out in his speech the important role played by Fidel and his people in the heart of the nonalined movement, and reaffirmed his organization's condemnation of the Egyptian betrayal. Chedli Klibi stated that each victory achieved in Africa, Asia or Latin America will be a triumph for the nonalined movement.

UAE Minister's Address

JN080906 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 8 September--Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the UAE delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference in Havana, has stressed the need to adhere to the basic principles of the nonalined movement, particularly those pertaining to nonintervention in countries' domestic affairs, and to the solution of disputes by peaceful means.

In his address to the summit this morning, 'Abdallah expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with the new regime in Iran for the sake of the area's stability and safety. He said that his country supports the convocation of a conference on the Indian Ocean.

He asserted that the Palestinian cause is the crux and basis of the Middle East issue. He said: "We believe that Israel should be confronted by all the Arabs and not by a single state. Accordingly, we categorically rejected the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty."

Rashid called for achieving radical solutions for international economic and monetary problems, and for a prompt completion of the dialog among the industrial, nonalined and developing countries under UN auspices. Speaking about the energy problem, 'Abdallah pointed out the role of the monopolist companies in exacerbating the crisis, adding that the industrial countries lack the political will indispensible for solving energy problems.

In conclusion, 'Abdallah called for promoting economic and technical cooperation among the nonalined countries.

Tanzania's Nyerere Departs

FL081744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Text] After having participated in the nonalined summit conference where he spoke, Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, has departed for his country. The Tanzanian chief of state and the members of the delegation accompanying him on this important meeting of the nonalined countries movement were bid farewell at Jose Marti International Airport by Armando Hart and Luis Orlando Dominguez, members of the Council of State, with whom President Nyerere spoke in one of the protocol halls at the airport shortly before his departure.

Algerian President Departs

FL081901 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1850 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Councils of State and Ministers First Vice President Raul Castro has bid farewell at Jose Marti International Airport to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who departed for his country after participating in th sixth nonalined countries summit conference.

REPORTAGE ON 9 SEP CONFERENCE EVENTS, ACTIVITIES

Final Session Opening

PA090459 Paris AFP in English 0417 GMT 9 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 8 Sep (AFP)--Minutes before the final session of the nonaligned nations summit was scheduled to open here at 2000 hours local (2400 GMT) tonight, Cuban officials announced that it would start behind closed doors.

They added that the "second part" would be open. They would suggest no reason for the closed doors, which run contrary to the full sessions of the summit's plenary sessions since it opened on Sept. 3.

At a press briefing shortly before, Cuban Government spokesman Lisandro Otero made no reference to it.

Observers here see the split between moderates and progressivists, notably over the Middle East situation and Kampuchea, and possible protest in the summit over the two issues as a probable cause.

Report on Agenda, Decisions

LD090624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0415 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--The bureau of the sixth non-aligned summit met here this afternoon [as received] at the heads of state or government level. The session lasted several hours.

The agenda is understood to have included the request for the suspension of Egypt from the non-aligned movement because of its peace agreements with Israel, which are assessed by the Arab countries as a betrayal of the Arab cause generally and the Palestinian people in particular, as well as a serious violation of the principles of non-alignment, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations and decisions of the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity.

The bureau also discussed the question of Kampuchea and the composition of the new Coordinating Bureau, which used to have 36 members.

As learned from sources among delegations, the bureau decided to recommend that the closing plenary session of the sixth summit strongly condemn the Camp David agreements, and especially the Egyptian-Israeli treaty of March this year.

The summit will also be recommended to authorize the newly-constituted Coordinating Bureau to study in its capacity as ad hoc committee, the Middle East situation after the conclusion of these agreements, and including their consequences, and to report back on the issue to the next nonaligned ministerial conference scheduled for 1981 in New Delhi. This conference will then decide on the further status of Egypt in the movement on the basis of the report and ensuing debate.

The bureau specifically recommends that the overall issue be studied in the spirit of democratic relations in the movement and respect for every interested member-country's right to present and explain its positions and behaviour in international relations. It has also been learned that, during the debate on the issue, the bureau established that the Egyptian-Israeli accords are one-sided, that they represent a departure from the cause of the Arab nation and represent active collaboration in the occupation of Arab territories and violation of the national rights of Palestinians. The consequences of the accords are daily felt in the continuation of Israeli aggression and violation by force of the national and other rights of the Palestinian people.

Agreeing to the compromise solution, that is, that the decision on a possible suspension of Egypt be passed only after the overall situation and its further development are studied, many delegations, including the Yugoslav, set out the conviction that this unequivocally confirms that the movement and its members cannot accept nor do they accept any aggression, including, naturally, the Israeli nor any situation brought about by such an act of violence.

The new Coordinating Bureau will have 36 members, that is, one chair more than originally proposed.

In the hitherto 25-member Coordinating Bureau, the chairs were divided by regions, with Africa having 12, Asia 8, Latin America 4 and Europe 1. During the past three years, one Asian chair was held in turn by Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

The ten new chairs, according to the original proposal, were to be distributed as follows: Africa 5, Asia 4 and Latin America 1. Because of the growing importance of the non-aligned movement's European dimension, however, it has been proposed at the summit that Europe also get another chair in the bureau. However, in order to insure fully equal representation of the four regions in the movement, the conference bureau, it has been learned, has decided to propose to the summit that the 36th chair in the Coordinating Bureau be held in turn by Europe and Africa, with Europe in the chair for the first 18 months.

In connection with "Kampuchea's representation", the summit bureau has decided, on the basis of the discussions held during the preparatory stage and at ministerial meetings, to propose to the heads of state or government to form out of the bureau members an ad-hoc committee to continue studying "the question of Kampuchea's representation" and submit a report to the next conference of non-aligned foreign ministers.

The bureau's position, which will also be presented to the summit, is that until a decision is passed "on which side will have the right to the vacant chair" neither side participates in the work of any body of the non-aligned movement.

Due to the dissatisfaction of many countries with the irregular manner in which the ministerial meeting was conducted by the Cuban foreign minister who did not allow the democratic practice of a stand being taken, it is very likely that some delegations will have reservations.

What is basic, delegation quarters set out, is that the procedure and course which led to such an outcome is contrary to the democratic spirit of non-alignment, that is, that the procedure threatened to divide the participants in the debate instead of uniting them in a joint action.

Condemnation of Mideast Agreement

LD090856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The sixth conference of nonalined countries has sharply condemned the Egyptian-Israeli agreements in Camp David and the separate peace between the two countries. This decision was adopted at 0330 Cuban time, 0830 hours Yugoslav time, at the closed session of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries.

The closed session is still in progress and the adoption of this attitude by the conference was announced to newsmen by the official spokesman for the conference, Lisandro Otero.

End of Closed Session

LD090858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The closed session of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries ended this morning at 0425 Cuban time, 0925 Yugoslav time. The session was to adopt all the documents of the conference and recommendations of the ministerial meeting. The final formal session of heads of state or government is expected in about half an hour's time or a little later.

'Arafat Attack on Senegal, Egypt

JN091723 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's speech to the final session of the nonalined summit conference in Havana read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Comrade Castro, brother members: The most important thing that ha drawn my attention and that of my brothers is the patience and persistence with which you have listened to the statements made by the representative of Senegal. I would like to say that I and my brothers greatly admired your patience and persistence, given what the representative of Senegal said. Brothers, we have an Arab saying that goes like this: Wind does not shake the mountains. Therefore, such attempts will not shake the Cuba of Castro either. I have listened closely to the representative of Senegal. The letters I received from President Senghor on Camp David and on As-Sadat's Jerusalem visit contradict what I now hear. However, I do not want to elaborate on what the representative of Senegal has said, because what we are facing now is bigger than one person's attempt, particularly as I am not sure that he represents the heroic Sengalese people, who have stood and still stand on the side of the Palestinian people's struggle, which is part of the struggle of persecuted mankind.

I was astonished when the representative of Senegal spoke about democracy and when he tried to fabricate an imaginary battle and rebuke the brothers who are present here. It is sufficient to say that the Camp David plot is trying to divide the Arabs. This plot is now oriented toward dividing the Africans and the nonalined states. However, when the representative of Senegal says that there is an attempt to insult Africa and its leaders, I would like to reply to him by narrating the following story: For 3 days, I have been trying to contact the Senegalese representative; he refused to meet with me. Some of my brothers were annoyed at my insistence on meeting him. I was planning to acquaint him with the reality of the situation, through the letters sent by the president whom I respect, President Senghor. However, he evaded the meeting.

It is ironic that the military planes that welcomed President as-Sadat as head of a state that is friendly to Israel are the same planes that are strafing our camps and villages and killing our women and children in Lebanon. This is the tragedy with which we are living. I have heard the representative of the Egyptian regime, not the representative of the Egyptian people, saying that the Egyptian people are the largest people in the Arab nation. This is where the tragedy lies. The largest people in the Arab nation are being taken out of the battle, while we are left alone at the eastern front.

Had the As-Sadat regime taken a neutral stand, we would have understood. However, it has moved to the enemies' camp. I am in pain when I say that I bow before the heroism of Egypt, the heroism of 'Abd an-Nasir. It is my right to say here before you that I should not be left alone to face the autonomy plot.

I would like to emphasize here that no one can liquidate us. We are not alone. We have come here and we will return to our brother revolutionaries telling them: The most honorable men and the noblest states in the nonalined movement are with you.

Castro Closing Speech

PA091705 Havana International Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 9 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the closing ceremony of the sixth nonalined summit conference, held at the Conventions Palace in Havana on 9 September 1979--recorded]

[Text] I am not going to deliver a speech. After 27 hours of incessant activity without a second of rest, after more than 20 hours of sessions, I myself am not sure I could deliver a responsible speech.

There is nothing new I could say that has not been said already and nothing could be said better than it has already been said. I am sure you will be more grateful for my brevity.

It has been said that this constitutes the largest meeting of chiefs of state and leaders that has ever taken place. But never perhaps has a group of responsible men, of statesmen such as those gathered here, attended a plenary session from 2000 at night until 0900 the next morning. Perhaps no other international conference has done as much work as we have done at this conference.

Ninety-three speakers have spoken from this dais, without including those who spoke today. Truly brilliant, talented, extraordinary men have participated in the debate. As we saw them pass through here, we thought and meditated about our world's many valuable assets, about the many figures that have emerged, the many leaders, their quality, their seriousness, their honesty, their spirit of struggle, their enthusiasm.

We could say without exaggerating that many of our world's most valuable men have spoken, expressed themselves and worked together in the past few days. I have meditated about the advisability of collecting all the speeches and publishing them in a book, a copy of which would be sent to each participant at this conference.

I myself plan to reread and again analyze and meditate on everything that has been said here. I am sure no other book could constitute a richer experience or could provide us with more information or a more truthful idea about our world's problems.

The spirit of solidarity has shone as never before at this conference. The most important and pressing problems of our day have been analyzed at this conference. There has not been a single just cause, a single aspiration of our peoples which has not received the maximum consideration and support at this conference. At this conference we have talked about peace problems as never before. At this conference we have talked more than ever before about economic problems. Regarding them it has been said with much reason that they should constitute the center of our concerns and our work.

Almost toward the end of the session a resolution was presented here expressing the nonalined members' interest in adopting practical and specific measures. We are glad we did not hastily adopt any resolution toward the end of the conference regarding problems that might necessitate attention, profound examination, analysis and utmost seriousness.

But the fact that we did not adopt the proposed resolution does not mean we are leaving the consideration and adoption of the specific measures we must adopt in this area for the next conference or for the "Greek calends" [a time that never comes].

There is a very important issue, perhaps the most important of all, at this conference: Our enemies predicted our division. Our enemies predicted that the sixth nonalined summit would explode like a grenade. But taking into account that which has been so often said and repeated--the fact that we constitute a movement of heterogeneous countries--and taking into consideration the serious hurdles we had in our path, we have nonetheless overcome these hindrances. We have discussed the most difficult problems and we have adopted agreements concerning each of them by almost unanimous consensus.

For this reason we can say and proclaim that our movement is now more united than ever, [applause] that our movement is now more vigorous than ever, [applause] that our movement is now more powerful than ever, [applause] that our movement is now more independent than ever, [applause] that our movement is now more ours than ever. [applause]

Within the framework of the responsibilities that correspond to our country, we will strive as much as possible to fulfill the agreements adopted and to strengthen our unity, because in spite of our differences, we have been able to appreciate the many interests we have in common, the many objectives we have in common.

At this conference we have had the opportunity to see how close we all are, how alike we all are, how much like brothers we all are. [applause]

Somebody said tonight that within a few hours this room would be very empty without your presence, but we will feel even emptier inside once you are gone.

We have been absorbed by the work at this conference in such a manner that at times we did not even realize from this dais that we were in our own country. At times we felt as if we were attending another conference in some other country.

This has really been an unforgettable experience. I have no words to express how grateful we are to all of you, how grateful we are for the support you have given this conference, which in a way constituted support for our country. It is not possible to express how honored we have felt with your presence. It is not possible to express how animated and stimulated we have felt with your presence here in spite of the distances and the thousands and thousands of kilometers one must travel from Africa, from Europe, from Asia and from Latin America in order to come to our country. It is not possible to express how deeply grateful we feel when we think that in spite of all the campaigns and in spite of all the omens you did not hesitate to participate at this conference. It is not possible to express how deeply we have felt the proof of friendship, the proof of solidarity, the proof of support we have received from many of you or how much this stimulates us to continue struggling, to continue fighting, to continue practicing solidarity, to continue practicing internationalism. Because that which is done for others, that which is done for other peoples, that which is done for mankind is what gives meaning to the life of a revolutionary. That is the only thing that allows us to feel we are members of the human family.

This conference has given our country great prestige, it has given our country great authority. But we will never use that prestige and authority to benefit our own country. We will use it in its entirety to struggle and work on behalf of others. Cuba will not profit in the slightest from being in the movement's leadership in the next few years. One thing we can say: Cuba will sacrifice more, Cuba will work more for others.

It is not for us to say that the sixth nonalined summit has been a success. That is for history to say.

I declare this sixth summit of the nonalined movement closed.

End of Conference

LD091404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The sixth conference of the leaders of the nonalined countries ended at exactly 0935 Cuban time, 1435 Yugoslav time. All present greeted this moment with thunderous applause after 12 days and--so to speak--12 nights of debate at various levels.

Directly after the end of the summit, the chairman, Fidel Castro, approached President Tito and congratulated him on the great tribute which the nonalined countries had paid him today, thereby paying their respects to him for everything that he had done for this movement. President Tito was also approached by other leaders, who also congratulated him, including the Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong and others.

TANJUG REPORTS COMPOSITION OF COORDINATION BUREAU

LD092024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--The sixth conference of the non-aligned countries' heads of state or government today adopted the list of the new, 36-member Coordinating Bureau enlarged by 11 new members.

On behalf [words indistinct] America's five seats, the bureau includes Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica and Panama, while Peru and Grenada will share one seat, each for an eighteen month term.

The twelve new bureau's seats for the Asian countries have been distributed in the following way: India, Sri Lanka, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the PLO, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Yemen, while the shared seats will be held by Afghanistan and Bangladesh, Vietnam and Laos, Indonesia and Singapore, Iran and Bhutan, each for an eighteen month term. On behalf of the European group, the bureau includes Yugoslavia and Cyprus, while Cyprus will divide its mandate with Uganda.

Among the African countries disposing of 17 seats, besides Uganda the bureau includes Benin, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Togo and Zambia. The remaining African members of the new bureau will be elected by the African group later.

POLITICAL DECLARATION OF SIXTH NONALINED SUMMIT

LD091858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

["Political Declaration"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Havana, September 9 (TANJUG)--On Saturday, the non-aligned countries once again reaffirmed the authentic principles and independent, non-bloc character of the movement and policy of non-alignment, and declared themselves for a world free from war, the policy of force, blocs and bloc policies, military bases, pacts or alliances, the policy of domination and hegemony. They favour a new order founded on peaceful co-existence, a world in which every people would decide on its own future, without interference, pressures or threats of any kind. The nonaligned also assess that their movement has been an essential factor in the decolonization process and the rejection of polarization on bloc bases, and the division of the world into spheres of influence.

These stands are contained in the political declaration of the sixth conference of the highest statesmen of non-aligned countries which closed successfully in Havana today.

The declaration is the result of political debate conducted in plenary session and the committees of the conference, and lengthy discussions which, as the expression of independent approach and democratic spirit, revealed a whole range of views along with differences, but almost without any exception, with strong affirmation of the substantive commitment of the movement.

This comprehensive document of approximately 65 pages, welcomes the admission of Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Surinam and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front into the movement of non-alignment as full members, of Dominica, the Philippines, Costa Rica and Santa Lucia as observers, and Spain as guest. The non-aligned believe that this development is of "exceptional historic importance for the strengthening of the non-aligned policy as an authentic, independent and non-bloc factor." They also note with pleasure that the number of non-aligned countries and participants generally is increasing steadily and irresistibly and that the policy of non-alignment is spreading to all parts of the world. From 25 members, at the first conference in 1961 in Belgrade, the movement's membership has now risen to 95 and includes countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe which confirms the universal character of the policy of non-alignment. It is also assessed that the expansion of non-alignment is an indispensable alternative to the policy of the world's full division into blocs.

The declaration assesses the development of non-alignment into a broad international movement which tears down racial, regional and other barriers as an integral part of deep changes in the structure of the international community.

The declaration states that the fundamental principles of non-alignment, their universal value and the permanent struggle of non-aligned countries for equitable relations among states and peoples inspire countries and peoples in their struggle for a world of independence, equality and justice.

The declaration sets out that the Havana conference is the first non-aligned summit held in Latin America. In Belgrade in 1961, Cuba was the only Latin American member and Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador observers. Today, however, 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries are full members and ten, observers.

In this document from the summit, the non-aligned countries also came out in favor of a new political and economic order in the world in which peace, independence, equality and cooperation would reign. "The sixth conference of heads of state or government appeals to all peoples of the world to make efforts to free the world of war, political force, blocs and bloc policy, military bases, pacts and alliances which impose obligations, the policy of domination and hegemony, inequality and oppression, injustice and poverty." The declaration says that the non-aligned are in favor of a new order based on peaceful co-existence, mutural cooperation and friendship, an order in which every people would be able to decide on its own future, to realise political sovereignty and promote their own free economic and social development without interference, pressures, or threats of any kind.

The declaration notes that the non-aligned movement has been an essential factor in the process of decolonialization which has brought freedom and independence to many countries and peoples. "This struggle for complete emancipation gained historical stimulus with the appearance of the newly liberated countries which declared in favor of independent political development and resolutely rejected polarization on a bloc basis, the policy of blocs, and military pacts or military alliances, as well as the policy aimed at a division of the world into spheres of influence or the imposition of any other kind of domination." This part, which assesses that the policy of non-alignment and the strengthening of its independent role, says that the non-aligned movement has played a decisive role in efforts to maintain peace, promote "detente" and eliminate flashpoints of aggression and tension, as well as in finding just solutions for international problems. "However, there are still dangerous situations and dangerous barriers which oblige us to strengthen unity, cohesion and cooperation in order that these joint dangers might be confronted and these difficulties overcome."

The nonalined countries consider, on the basis of the original principles, that the essence of the policy of non-alignment presumes the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, including Zionism, and all other forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference of hegemony, as well as against the policy of the great powers and blocs. In other words, it goes on, this presumes a rejection in international relations of all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, and all pressures whether political, economic, military or cultural.

The declaration sets forth, for the first time comprehensively and in one place, the principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment originally laid down and adopted at the 1961 Belgrade conference, and reaffirmed and elaborated at the subsequent non-aligned gatherings. The document adopted today states that the heads of state or government reaffirm their adherence especially to the following principles.

National independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, sovereign equality and the free social development of all countries, independence of non-aligned countries from great-power or bloc rivalries and influences and opposition to participation in military pacts and alliances arising therefrom, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism including Zionism and all forms of expansionism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony, active peaceful co-existence among all states, indivisibility of peace and security, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of other countries, freedom of all states to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance and pressure, establishment of a new international economic order and development of international cooperation on the basis of equality, the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and alien domination and constant support to the struggle of national liberation movements, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, opposition to the division of the world into antagonistic military-political alliances and blocs and rejection of outmoded doctrines such as spheres of influence and balance of terror, permanent sovereignty over natural resources, inviolability of legally established international boundaries, non-use of force or threat of use of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The following essential objectives of the non-aligned movement were singled out: Preservation of the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries, elimination of foreign interference and intervention in the internal and external affairs of states and the use of the threat of force, strengthening of non-alignment as an independent non-bloc factor and the further spread of non-alignment on the world, elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism including Zionism and support to national liberation movement struggling against colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation, elimination of imperialistic and hegemonistic policies and all other forms of expansionism and foreign domination, safeguarding international peace and security and the universalization of the relaxation of international tensions, promotion of unity, solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries with a view to the achievement of the objectives of non-alignment and thus preserving its essential character, ending the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the early establishment of the new international economic order with a view to accelerating the development of developing countries, eliminating the inequality between developed and developing countries and the eradication of poverty, hunger, sickness and illiteracy in the developing countries, participation on the basis of equality in solving international issues, establishment of a democratic system of international relations based on the equality of states, respect for and preservation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the strengthening of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security. Resolving international problems, the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid and as an important factor in the development of international cooperation and the establishment of equitable economic relations between states, dissolution of great-power pacts and military alliances and interlocking arrangements ensuing therefrom, withdrawal of foreign military forces and dismantling of foreign military bases, promotion of economic cooperation among the non-aligned and the developing countries with a view to the achievement of collective self-reliance, establishment of a new international order in the field of information and mass media for the purpose of forming new international relations in general, and revival, preservation and enrichment of the cultural heritage of the peoples of non-aligned countries and promotion of cultural cooperation among them.

The declaration emphasizes that the constant deterioration of foreign trade balance and the conditions of trade lead to increasingly higher balance-of-payments deficits in developing countries. Also stressed is the constant decrease in export revenues, i.e. the purchasing power of developing countries, including the oil-exporting countries, which makes it necessary for the latter to adjust the prices of their main export products.

Special sections of the sixth nonaligned summit's declaration refer to negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order, raw materials as the principal export products of the majority of developing countries, trade problems, industrialization, cooperation in the field of science and technology, including the problems of the transfer of technology.

Other sections of the economic declaration speak of the sixth summit's positions in the domain of sea law, transnational companies and sovereignty over national resources and economic activities, monetary and financial matters, food and agriculture, a new international development strategy, the U.N. General Assembly special session in 1980, problems of the most underdeveloped, the island and landlocked countries, problems of countries stricken by drought and other disasters, assistance to newly liberated and frontline countries, the role of women in development, the promotion of cooperation among nonaligned in the field of education and culture, and economic and technical cooperation among the nonaligned and developing countries.

The economic section of the sixth summit's final document has 117 paragraphs.

PLO SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON NONALINED SUMMIT RESOLUTION

JN091209 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 9 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana--Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman, has told well over 1000 newsmen that the reason why the sixth nonalined summit conference condemned the Camp David accords is that the peace treaty, which is part of the Camp David accords, constitutes a stumbling block vis-a-vis the achievement of the national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu Mayzar condemned the U.S. policy reflected in the Camp David framework and the treaty signed by As-Sadat, Carter and Begin in Washington. He said the accords are collectively condemned by the international community. He added that these accords have now been rejected and isolated by world public opinion.

The PLO official spokesman said that the nonalined movement and its resolution constitute an international referendum on the policy of those backing the Camp David accords. He added that, following the signing of the capitulatory treaty, the Egyptian regime will no longer enjoy an influential position in the nonalined movement.

The declaration demands that the great powers stop the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to participate, together with all other countries, in undertaking effective measures towards general and complete disarmament.

However, it is added, these positive trends are meeting with the growing resistance of the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism, including Zionism, expansionism, hegemony and all forces that seem to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force. Policies of pressure and the threat or use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation, and the growing practice of interference and intervention, overt and covert, in internal affairs, are continuing seriously to threaten the independence of states, particularly of non-aligned and developing countries, obstructing their political and economic emancipation.

Serious threats to the process of international detente have appeared, and the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has continued unabated and the threat to human survival has never been more acute than it is today. There have been more and more plots to try to hold back the process of decolonization and to disregard the principle of self-determination of the peoples.

The declaration sharply denounces attempts to divide the nonaligned countries and to suppress liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine, southern Africa and elsewhere. The reactionary forces seek new military alliances linked to the racist regimes of South Africa and Israel. The causes of tension and instability still exist, hotbeds of war and conflicts have not been removed, new crises are being instigated. The new hotbed of conflict in Southeast Asia threatens peace and security in the world.

The declaration welcomes the treaties that include the results of SALT II as an important step in the negotiations between the two main nuclear powers and says they could open prospects for more comprehensive negotiations that should lead to general disarmament and relaxation of international tensions. However, the negotiations for nuclear arms control and the process of detente between the big powers are only a part--no matter how important--of the advance toward a peace that extends to all parts of the world and benefits all countries equally.

The conference of the heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries has pointed out as necessary for the realization of the non-aligned goals that all the member countries strengthen their unity and solidarity and in their foreign policy stick to the principles that have always inspired the movement: The right of the peoples under alien and colonial domination to be free, independent and entitled to self-determination. In the same way, emphasis is laid on the necessity to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries as well as the right of all countries to equality and active participation in international affairs. The conference has also come out in favor of political, moral and material support for national liberation movements and of joint efforts for the elimination of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

TANJUG REPORTS NONALINED SUMMIT ECONOMIC DECLARATION

LD092030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1552 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

["Final Document--Economic Declaration"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Havana, 9 Sep (TANJUG)--At the Sixth non-aligned summit the heads of state or government have discussed the development of the world economic situation and expressed deep concern that the economic problems facing the developing countries have grown more acute in the period following the fifth summit. They are characterized by a constantly widening gap dividing the industrially developed countries and the developing countries and a standstill in negotiations on structural change of international economic relations.

This is the initial assessment of the introductory a part of the sixth summit declaration, which, together with the political declaration, forms the final document of the sixth summit conference. The declaration was adopted this morning at the formal final session of the summit.

The declaration states that the crisis of the international economic system is indicative of the outstanding structural inequalities and imbalances which are aggravated by the unwillingness of developed market-economy countries to control the foreign deficit, the high rate of inflation and unemployment. All this causes new disruptions in the international economic system and transmits its negative effects on to developing countries through international trade and monetary and financial relations. The heads of state or government of nonaligned countries also emphasize that this crisis is characterized by dependence, exploitation and inequality.

The declaration states that the struggle to eliminate the injustices of the present international economic system and to establish the new international economic order is part of the struggle of peoples for political, economic, cultural and social freedom. The text adds that the economic and social development of developing countries is directly or indirectly affected by different forms of threats, including threats of military intervention or the use of force, pressure, compulsion and discriminative practice. This often results in aggressive stands being taken toward those who are opposed to their plans of imposing upon these countries political, social, and economic structures which strengthen domination, dependence and the exploitation of developing countries. The non-aligned movement has constantly condemned this practice which is the main obstacle to the economic and social development of developing countries and the main threat to world peace and security. For this reason the declaration stresses that the elimination of this practice is a basic necessity for the realization of development and international economic cooperation.

The sixth summit condemns this practice and reasserts its responsibility, individual and collective, to oppose these threats. At the same time, the heads of state or government have reconfirmed their resolve to strengthen their struggle for national independence and economic emancipation, free development and economic and social progress of the nonaligned and other developing countries, as a natural continuation of the historical process which has led to the national liberation of their countries and which has stimulated them to struggle for the realization of new forms of international economic relations based on justice, sovereign equality and true international cooperation.

Once again, the nonaligned countries solemnly stressed the prime importance of strengthening political independence through economic emancipation. The heads of state or government therefore underline that the existing international economic system jeopardizes the interests of developing countries, is profoundly unjust and hinders the development of nonaligned and other developing countries, does not contribute to the elimination of economic and social evils which affect these countries, evils born of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, expansionism, racism, including Zionism, apartheid, exploitation, the policy of force and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony.

The sixth summit stresses the historical mission of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for the economic and political independence of all developing countries, for their full and lasting sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities, and for the promotion of structural changes in the world economy through the establishment of a new international economic order. The declaration further emphasizes:

That the existing international economic relations are still characterized by contradictions between the forces seeking to perpetuate [the] status quo on the one hand, and the nonaligned and developing countries struggling for their liberation and economic progress on the other.

That the constant channelling of human and material resources towards the arms race is a threat to humanity and contrary to efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order;

That almost nothing has been achieved in establishing a new international economic order due to the lack of political readiness of the majority of developed countries, and that their tactics of delays, divisions and categorizations, applied with the purpose of preserving their privileges, is especially condemned;

That this became evident in the failure to reach substantial results at the fifth UNCTAD in Manila, and that these countries must show political readiness by embarking on the course of real and effective cooperation with developing countries.

In consequence, the heads of state or government express the conviction that it is imperative to:

--Strengthen the unity and joint negotiating capability of non-aligned and other developing countries,

--Find ways and means to further promote the struggle for the implementation of their legitimate rights,

--Resist aggressive policy by means of strengthening their cohesion, accomplish real structural changes in the world economy, and,

--Realize the international programmes conducive to their full economic development.

It is empahsized once again that the establishment of a new international economic order calls for a resolute and effective action of developed countries in all major fields of international economic relations. It is also added that the developed world can no longer, under any pretext, evade its responsibility, nor ignore the fundamental y indivisible nature of global prosperity.

The developed countries must seek effective forms of negotiation for establishing the new international economic order, based on a comprehensive and all-encompassing approach which takes into consideration the essential rights and interests of all developing countries and the global dimension of the new order.

Particular stress is laid on the need for non-aligned and developing countries to adjust their diverse interests and to establish joint stands on all questions which are being negotiated with developed countries, and for mutual economic cooperation to become an imperative for all non-aligned and developing countries.

The heads of state or government emphasized that the key element for the success of the non-aligned and other developing countries in their struggle for the new international economic order is the strengthening of mutual cooperation on the basis of unity, complementariness, mutual interests, solidarity and mutual support in accordance with the principle of collective reliance on their own forces. The text adds that this is the way to accelerate their development, strengthen their unity and negotiating power in negotiations with developed countries in order to effect the required changes in the international economic system.

It is further assessed that the existing world economic system is not only inequitable, but ineffective and non-contributive to the development of underdeveloped countries. The establishment of the new international economic order, it is further stressed, requires a fundamental structural change of the world economy. Relying on experience, the sixth summit has rejected the view that this can only be realized by the unrestrained activity of market forces.

It is imperative for developed countries to recognize the interdependence of structural changes in their economies and to encourage measures for increased demand and for the growth of production capacities in developing countries, the declaration states. It is added that these structural changes imply the changing of the system of production, consumption and trade in the world economy, an effective national control over the exploitation of national resources, the changing of the structure of the system of international institutions--including the creation of new ones, if necessary, through which full participation of developing countries in international decision-making would be ensured.

The conference also emphasizes the interdependence of the problems and issues in the field of trade, development, the circulation of capital and finance, as well as the need to establish within the framework of UNCTAD a global consultative mechanism which would ensure that the policy of developed countries in these fields corresponds and contributes to the development of the underdeveloped.

The establishment of a new international economic order is one of the most important and urgent tasks of the nonaligned movement, and the democratisation of international economic relations constitutes its political essence, it is stressed in the declaration, adding that all countries, regardless of their size, socioeconomic system and the level of economic development, should participate in the building up of a new order.

The new international economic order, as a global concept, is to the benefit of all countries, the declaration concludes.

Assessing the world economic situation, the sixth summit states with concern that the world economy last year did not provide adequate incentive for the development of developing countries, and said that there are no prospects of the situation changing in the future on account of the short-sighted approach of the majority of developed countries to the problems affecting their economies and the world economy as a whole. The text sets out that the world economic crisis is not an occurrence of a cyclical nature, but a symptom of structural disturbance which is characterized, amongst other things, by deficits, the results of which are felt by developing countries.

Concern is also expressed over the constant deterioration of conditions on the world market for developing countries exports. The resolution states that the constant rise in prices of industrial commodities, capital goods, food products and services imported by developing countries and the stagnation and instability of prices of raw materials which they export continues to widen the gap between developed and developing countries.

The conference expresses profound dissatisfaction with the protectionist measures introduced over the past few years by certain developed countries, particularly in those fields in which developing countries have gained advantages which make them competitive on the world market. The conference demands the abolition of all such measures and limitations and expresses its conviction that a solution must be sought in a change in the distribution of industrial capacities, which should enable developing countries, by the year 2000, to achieve a 25 per cent participation in world industrial production. In this way, the concentration of marginal industries in developed countries which serve the interests of transnational companies would also be avoided.

The sixth summit voiced concern about the constant deterioration of the international monetary situation and the enormous increase in the developing countries' debts which, at the end of 1977, reached 300 billion dollars. The majority of these debts are in private loans at high interest rates or short-term loans of up to a year.

The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries are convinced that developments over the past thirty years confirm the value of the principles of non-alignment. They strongly emphasize their adherence to these principles, which constitute the movement's philosophy and reassert their readiness to implement them. They solemnly pledge to take all necessary steps for the attainment of the set goals. The heads of state or government of non-aligned countries are convinced that the goals can be attained only by means of concerted action. The declaration underlines that membership in the non-aligned movement implies respect for and adherence to these principles and concrete actions for strengthening the principles.

The declaration defines five criteria for participation in the non-aligned movement as a full member and sets out that the criteria were agreed back in 1961.

The five criteria specify that, to be a full member of the movement, a country must adopt an independent policy based on coexistence among states with different political and social systems and on non-alignment, and must act in support of such a policy; a country must consistently support national liberation movements; it must not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great-power confrontation; in case a country has a bilateral military treaty with a great power or is a member of a regional defense pact, the treaty or pact must not be intentionally concluded in the context of great-power confrontation; and in case a country has allowed a foreign military power military bases, then the concession must not be made in the context of great-power confrontation.

The declaration says that the policy of non-alignment, acting as an independent global factor, represents a major step taken by mankind in its search for freely established peaceloving and equitable relations among nations, irrespective of their size, geographic position, power and social systems.

The sixth summit sees the unity and solidarity among non-aligned countries as the essential preconditions for the preservation of independence and strength of the movement and for the attainment of its goals.

It assesses the policy of non-alignment a major, indispensable factor in the struggle for freedom and independence of all countries and peoples, for world peace, the security of all states, universal implementation of active and peaceful coexistence, democratisation of international relations; the establishment of a new international economic order and for economic development and social progress.

A special section in the declaration is devoted to the evaluation of the international situation, saying it is complex and fraught with dangers but also filled with "encouraging possibilities". The developments have proved the worth of evaluations made at the Colombo 5th summit, resistance to all forms and tendencies of foreign domination, occupation and oppression has been growing stronger, and significant results have been achieved in the struggle of national liberation movements, particularly in southern Africa. Strengthened has been the solidarity of the non-aligned countries with the just struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights to repatriation, self-determination and independence, including their right to a state of their own. This section also speaks of the right of Arab countries to recover all the occupied territories, gives firm support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, the victory of the people of Panama in the struggle for the restoration of its sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone, welcomes as the positive trend in international relations the dismantling of SEATO and CENTO military alliances, national emancipation in Iran and Nicaragua, new victories in the struggle for the emancipation of the countries and peoples of Latin America in the Caribbean and Central America, common resolve of non-aligned and other developing countries to establish a new economic order in the world.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE; WORKER KILLED

PY070355 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Text] A worker was killed by a bomb planted by extremists at the front garden of a house which had been occupied until 2 weeks ago by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Enrique Montero. The victim is Juan Carlos Diaz Godoy, a 19-year-old unmarried carpenter. He and two other fellow workers were walking by the residence located at (Las Fresas) 5055, Las Condes District, this morning at 0755 when Diaz Godoy saw [words indistinct] the homemade bomb which exploded and killed him. The other workers were not injured. The bomb caused damage to the residence and adjoining houses. Diaz Godoy was taken to the central medical center, where he died at 1136 despite the doctor's efforts.

Another bomb exploded at the residence of the education under secretary and acting education minister in Cruz del Sur, in the Providencia District. The bomb was found at (?1000) when a package was located on the fence of the house front garden. Personnel of the National Information Center detonated the time bomb, which broke glass at the minister's and other residences. There were no casualties.

PRESIDENT SAYS SECURITY SERVICES WILL BE STRENGTHENED

PY081806 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] President Pinochet has stated that he will give greater emphasis to security services in view of the intensified wave of extremist actions. He made this statement in an informal meeting with journalists accredited to government house when he was asked about the recent attacks that have taken place in the capital.

He said: [Begin Pinochet recording] Since they have become much more active, we will have to give a greater boost to the intelligence services. [end recording]

Reporters also asked him about the innocent victim of the attack carried out last Thursday at the former residence of the Interior Ministry under secretary.

He said: [begin recording] What is happening now is that extremists rely on the support of many organizations which actually remain silent when a citizen falls, but which all speak together when it is one of those hoodlums who falls. [end recording]

Finally, Pinochet termed absolutely false reports on possible changes in his ministerial cabinet.

TWENTY PERSONS ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO DEMONSTRATION

PY051233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0221 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Sep (AFP)--Chilean police arrested 20 persons here today during a demonstration against [words indistinct] on the Plaza de los Heroes located only three blocks from the National Defense Ministry.

The speakers at the demonstration recalled that traditionally "free, secret and publicized elections" were held in Chile on 4 September.

They emphasized that "on this date, a president of the republic was elected for a 6-year-term."

The demonstrators shouted several slogans demanding "democracy, justice and freedom."

The Carabineros military police arrested 20 persons as they spread a banner stating: "Youth for Democracy in Chile."

Elections and political demonstrations were prohibited in the country when the military government took power.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY DENIES PACT WITH COMMUNISTS

PY080326 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1955 GMT 7 Sep 79 PY

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (LATIN)--The Christian Democratic Party denied today the existence of a political pact with the outlawed Communist Party which, according to the government, has been proposed to create a common opposition front to the military regime.

The denial was made by Andres Zaldivar, president of the most powerful party in the country until the military government decreed a political recess 5 years ago.

Zaldivar, who was finance minister during the Frei government (1964-1970), said that his party will not participate in any subversive plan.

He thus replied to official assertions about the existence of a plan to create problems for the regime of President Pinochet.

The former Christian Democrat minister said that if such a plan exists, all evidence should be submitted to court to punish the culprits if the charges can be proven.

He said that there is an agreement of opinion among the majority of Chileans who want to find a peaceful return to real democracy in the country.

The government last Wednesday accused the Communist Party of trying to involve the Christian Democratic Party in a subversive plan to disturb public order through street demonstrations and hunger strikes in the Danish Embassy and in sites near Catholic churches. According to the government, this was uncovered by security services which got hold of documents proving that a plan was afoot as the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the military government draws near.

RIFT WIDENING BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROLDOS, BUCARAM

PA092026 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1919 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 8 Sep (LATIN)--The differences between President Jaime Roldos and Assad Bucaram, top leader of his party, seemed to become more aggravated today, after the government rejected a parliamentary resolution proposed by the veteran politician.

A communique issued by the president of the republic last night said that a Chamber of Representatives "agreement" to dismiss provincial councilmen and advisers is illegal "because it is unconstitutional."

Meanwhile, Bucaram described government Minister Roberto Dunn as "despicable," [miserable], during a public rally last night in Guayaquil, 450 km southeast of here.

Bucaram harshly criticized Dunn for ordering the eviction of low income persons who squatted on privately-owned suburban lands, erecting wretched houses.

Bucaram, president of the single chamber of representatives, also offered to "personally kick the governor out of his post," for the same reason. He was referring to the political head of Guayas Province, where Guayaquil is located.

The harsh terms used by the director of Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), the party to which Roldos also belongs, seemed to widen the breach which separates the heads of the executive and legislative branches.

The government's communique said that "the president of the republic has received in the course of the past few days many delegations and messages from various regional organizations expressing their solidarity with the executive branch's position of defending existing constitutional laws."

"The country knows that the public has supported President Roldos' position and has said so through various means of collective communication," the document added.

Roldos previously vetoed two draft lasw presented by the chamber, at Bucaram's instigation, to amend the law of political parties and dismiss members of regional organizations who were directly appointed by the military government which relinquished power on 10 August.

In both cases, the president said that the draft laws violated the constitution and the basic rights of man. He proposed that elections be held to replace the disputed councilmen and advisers.

ROLDOS DEFENDS VETO OF 'UNCONSTITUTIONAL' BILLS

PA092353 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Sep 79 PA

[Official report of 7 September 1979 cabinet session--read by Fausto Molina, national secretary of public information--recorded]

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera said that the attacks on the government are the result of the executive's decision to veto specific bills sent by the Chamber of Representatives because they are unconstitutional and antidemocratic. The president expressed regret that some legislators have resorted to distortion of facts and to attacks on public officials. He said that the eviction of persons who had invaded land in Guayaquil was carried out in accordance with legal provisions that protect private property in a [word indistinct] form. If the government had not proceeded to do this, it would also have been criticized. The president issued a call for tolerance, concordance and national unity.

LA VANGUARDIA CITES PRESIDENT ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, FOREIGN TIES

LD031151 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 23 Aug 79 pp 3, 11 LD

[Luis Maria Anson 22 August interview in Caracas with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins: "We Will Give Continuity to Process of Spanish Investments, Making the Appropriate Adjustments"]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 22 August--Suarez--An Intelligent Man With Great Tactical Sense

"Adolfo Suarez," he said, "is a very intelligent, very practical man, with a great tactical sense. Moreover, he is aware of the need for Latin American integration and is taking some very important steps, such as Spain's presence as an observer at the economic commission for Latin America and at meetings of Andean Pact ministers.

[Question] Mr President, Venezuela has provided moral support to the Sandinists in Nicaragua. Will your government maintain this posture?

[Answer] Venezuela has maintained a frank posture of cooperation with the fraternal people of Nicaragua. Following the revolution's victory over Somoza, I sent a large good will mission to assess the specific areas where this cooperation could be directed as a priority. We have also warmly supported the various multilateral aid initiatives taken so far, especially through the Latin American Economic System. We have the firm intention of continuing to cooperate as much as possible with the Government of National Reconstruction which now guides Nicaragua's destiny.

Helping Nicaragua Without Worrying About Its Future Course

[Question] What if some people's fears became a reality and Nicaragua drifted toward Castroist formulas?

[Answer] I believe that for the moment we must help Nicaragua without worrying about what course the revolution may take in the future.

Preferential Policy Toward Andean Pact

[Question] How do you view the future of the OAS? And the future of the Andean Pact, following the recent Cartagena meeting?

[Answer] The OAS has an important role to play in the future, as a political forum par excellence for diminishing the differences among its member countries and for seeking appropriate formulas for rapprochement and cooperation.

In order to attain these ends, the organization must be given greater support to permit the completion of the reforms regarded as indispensable for its strengthening and adaptation to the present realities.

As I pointed out in the closing speech at the Cartagena meeting which I had the honor to deliver, the Andean Pact will continue to represent a considerable effort of solidarity, within which we will attach great importance to trade and the realization of industrial and agricultural programs, but also to technological development and cultural exchange among the member countries.

Oil: Venezuela Will Not Ignore Consumers' Interests

[Question] Mr president, could you tell me whether your government is in favor of or opposed to maintaining the traditional moderate Venezuelan line within OPEC? Also, are you in favor of maintaining the protectionist levels for oil exploitation set by your predecessor?

[Answer] The government will maintain a position aimed at preserving the greatest harmony and unity among the OPEC countries. In this connection, a continuous analysis will be made of international problems with the aim of continually defining the position that the country should adopt within OPEC.

We will place special emphasis on bilateral relations with each of the OPEC countries, without this implying any neglect of multilateral relations--all this with the aim of consolidating the organization's unity and securing the best possible results, without ignoring the interests of the consumers, especially the relatively less developed countries.

As far as levels of exploitation are concerned, we intend to establish a production scale matched to the objectives of the country's economic and social development and to the technological and industrial situation. This policy will be aimed at maintaining a proper balance between proven reserves and potential oil production and will pay great attention to the best interests of the country's foreign policy.

Latin America: Future Apogee of Christian Democratic Ideology

[Question] With its victory in the latest elections, the Christian Democratic Party is again exerting some influence on the South American continent. In which Latin American countries do you believe Christian Democracy, as an ideology, could help to change the present situation, and in which direction?

[Answer] Our victory in the latest elections signified a very important advance for Christian Democracy in our country. Indeed, in December 1978, the Social Christian Party became Venezuela's foremost political force and later, at the municipal elections in June this year, the victory gained by the party increased the lead over democratic action, which is the political party which has traditionally gained the parliamentary majority.

In many Latin American countries, we are witnessing a major increase in the electorate's support for the Christian Democratic parties' platform theses.

Our ideology's apogee will see government action oriented toward the quest for a participatory democracy in which every human being is the center and the goal of social life. We will struggle for the ideals of freedom, justice and solidarity and will guarantee the existence of a constitutional state. We aspire to achieving a more integrated society in which underprivilege and social disintegration can be overcome, so that everyone will have access to material, intellectual, spiritual and moral resources.

Venezuela: Policy of Moderation

[Question] Your policy of releasing "political prisoners" undoubtedly reflects the security and stability of the government which you lead. But are you not afraid that in the long term this policy could lead to a dangerous instability, bearing in mind that there are still some small armed and subversive revolutionary groups in existence?

[Answer] We have introduced the selective granting of pardons and dropping of charges, which has enabled all the people still leading an insurrectionary life to return to legality. The groups which introduced armed struggle as the road for opposition have abandoned that attitude and have gradually adhered to democratic legality. This is undoubtedly a policy which benefits the government's stability and security.

[Question] It has been said, Mr President, that in recent years Venezuela pursued a leftwing foreign policy and a rightwing domestic policy. Is this true?

[Answer] In absolute terms, the leftwing and rightwing labels are inadequate to define Venezuela's foreign and domestic policy in recent years.

In international affairs, my government hopes to make an effective contribution to creating a just and integrated world community, with the aim of achieving a real and lasting peace based on the principles of freedom, international social justice and the peoples' self-determination.

International Social Justice Must Be Established

[Question] Mr President, how do you see Venezuela within the Latin American context, from a political, economic and social viewpoint?

[Answer] Venezuela is a democratic country which, as a UN and OAS member, is inspired by the principles laid down in those organizations' charters.

We respect the pluralist reality but we have democratic solidarity in mind. We believe that Venezuela must strengthen its diplomatic and trade relations with all the countries of the world, especially with those of Latin America, irrespective of their government systems.

We believe the establishment of a new international order of international social justice must necessarily prevail among states.

Spanish Investments

[Question] In recent years, cooperation between Venezuela and Spain has become established in the cultural field, in technological and financial cooperation and also in some very far-reaching projects. Nevertheless, it is said that your government intends to revise what was decided on by the previous democratic action government. If there are any grounds for this assumption, what will be the future of Spanish-Venezuelan cooperation?

[Answer] The strong historic and cultural ties which bind Venezuela and Spain have brought about close relations throughout our history and, as you say, there have been many and very varied specific forms of cooperation between the nations in the cultural, scientific, technical and financial fields.

In recent years, the financial resources available to the country as a result of the rise in oil prices have permitted the initiating of major projects, some of which will be completed during the present government's term of office.

We are convinced of the desirability of continuing the process of investments, naturally carrying out suitable adjustments on the basis of acquired experience and also in accordance with the country's current economic and financial situation.

We believe that on the basis of this new situation we could alter the timetable for realizing certain projects or change their production scale, but in no case will any of these decisions--if adopted--correspond to a deliberate intention to revise everything decided by the previous government.

[Excerpts] Employment of Spanish Workers

[Question] Is the Venezuelan-Spanish emigration treaty a new document which could alter people's movements between the countries or is it just a document uniting all the existing regulations?

[Answer] The convention establishes new opportunities for participation by qualified workers from both countries and a broad framework of facilities for the vocational training of Venezuelan workers through the Spanish immigrants' contribution. Although it is subject to the appropriate legal regulations, the regularization of a special situation in employing Spanish workers incorporates a new element which will certainly bring about an increase in the Spanish workers' contribution, not only in the numbers of people involved but also in terms of their qualifications and especially their contribution to the professional, vocational and craft training of Venezuelan workers. Furthermore, there are plans to introduce methods for selecting and transporting interested Spanish workers and facilitating their close families' admittance to the country.

[Question] Mr President, since we are talking about Spain and Venezuela, do you believe there is the possibility of extending the four-way Spanish-Venezuelan-Cuban-Soviet agreement?

[Answer] We are initiating conversations through the Petroleos de Venezuela parent company with the aim of renegotiating the four-way Spanish-Venezuelan-Cuban-Soviet agreement by which Venezuela sells oil to Spain--by supplying oil to Cuba on the Soviet Union's behalf while the latter supplies oil to Spain on Venezuela's behalf. The signing of the new agreement presupposes maintaining the volume of oil to be delivered.

OPEC NEWS AGENCY TO BEGIN TRIAL OPERATION

PA081620 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Sep 79 p D-16 PA

[Text] The news agency "OPEC NEWS," will begin experimental operations this month. Caracas will be its center in order to prepare for the OPEC conference to be held in December in this capital.

The experimental news service will also gather information and experience on the operation of a new kind of international agency in preparation for the normal operation of the news agency which was created by OPEC and which will have its world headquarters in Vienna.

The meeting of OPEC experts who will study the mechanisms for the news agency will begin in Vienna on 10 September. Venezuela will be represented at the meeting by Carlos Gonzalez of the Energy and Mines Industry and Rodolfo Schmidt of the Information and Tourism Ministry. The meeting will study various problems involved in the organization and operation of an international news agency that will disseminate information about OPEC countries, the organization itself and its price policy for petroleum as well as for the raw materials that the Third World sells on the international, and in the developing countries in particular.

The agency will try to counteract, through true and comprehensive reporting, the campaign against OPEC which is being disseminated by the controlled news agencies or by the news agencies of the industralized countries.

The experimental OPEC NEWS will be involved in two kinds of work: It will carry out a 1-week pilot project to evaluate the dissemination of its news in the written press, the radio and television. It will not only transmit reports about the organization but also about its member countries. A comparison of international information will be made during a week the OPEC agency is not working.

The second part of the program will last until the moment the regular OPEC conference begins in mid-December. This will include a program of wide dissemination of OPEC news and its policy in favor of the Third World countries, as well as reports on world inflation and other topics of importance for the image of the organization.

PROPOSALS DRAFTED FOR 24 SEP GENEVA RADIO CONFERENCE

PA071227 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Venezuelan Chamber of Radio Broadcasting Industry program]

[Excerpts] Called "CAMR-79" and sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union [ITU], a specialized organ of the United Nations, the 1979 world administrative communications conference will open in Geneva 24 September.

For this important meeting, the communications office has announced that it has prepared Venezuela's proposal and, as a logical consequence, the communications policy it feels the nation needs. It says it has decided to use this conference as point of departure to meet its own goals.

In this regard, our official [words indistinct] state some views regarding the event by saying that its importance can be estimated from the position stated at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The report states that "CAMR-79" will be a fundamental factor influencing peoples' lifestyles, both personally and in international relations, for the next two generations.

As a consequence of this statement, if one considers that such advanced countries as the United States have been preparing their proposals since 1974 in seminars, conferences and consultations involving more than 3,000 persons, we can only regret that the Venezuelan proposal was drafted only 2 months ago and without the private sector having been properly consulted.

Venezuela must not lose sight of its leading role and, as a consequence, it must do everything it can to lead the Latin American nations at the conference, especially since some people expect a north-south confrontation and say the less-developed nations must be well prepared to defend their rights and thus satisfy their domestic communications needs.

We must realize that our greater areas of influence are in the Organization of American States and in the Inter-American Radio Broadcasting Association. Therefore, Venezuela is in a different orbit than the nations [words indistinct].

TORRIJOS BACKS TIAR, CONDECA, PRESENCE IN HAVANA

PA070406 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Euclides Fuentes Arroyo PANAPRES telephone report from Havana]

[Text] Panamanian National Guard chief Gen Omar Torrijos said it is irresponsible to describe the role of the Latin American military men and revolutionaries in a collective manner. In an interview with a small number of newsmen and an international news agency, Commander Torrijos was asked how a Latin American military man like himself explained his presence in the sixth nonalined summit in Havana, since it is an evidently political and progressive event. Gen Omar Torrijos replied to this question in the following manner:

To describe all the Latin American armed forces as being incapable, repressive and opposed to the social changes of history, is as irresponsible as describing the Latin American liberation movements as groups whose objectives are to convert society into ruins and to establish a totalitarian society upon those ruins. As long as specific sectors of one and the other side maintain their views and definitions in these frameworks, the peoples, both the civilian and military sectors, are the ones who will continue to lose. Some high-ranking Latin American military men irresponsibly define the healthy rebellion of a people as groups of bandits and robbers. I say irresponsibly because, in view of their high posts, they should not so quickly describe as bandits those who are forced to promote violent change because all peaceful means of participating in the political and social life of their country have been closed. With the same infantile irresponsibility, some Latin American politicans, and student, peasant and worker groups make an overall definition of all the armed forces. They do not want to bear in mind that the armed forces are made up of a chain of command that goes from the most humble soldier to the highest ranking general. I am saying rank and not hierarchy because they are very different. Rank is acquired by decree and hierarchy is obtained through exemplary actions.

General Torrijos was asked to express his position as a Latin American military man regarding the proposal being made in Havana for the elimination of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] and the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA]. Torrijos replied:

It has been mentioned here that it would be advisable to eliminate two institutions which we military men feel great respect for: the CONDECA and the TIAR. It is without doubt that the leaders who have proposed this have experienced situations in which the Latin American armed forces, through these two organizations, have been able to carry out collective repression to destroy revolt movements. I sincerely believe that when we speak in this way we are feeling but not thinking. When one speaks in this way, we are acting on the basis of viewpoints which are not in agreement with the current social development of the Latin American armed forces. I do not think that institutions are either good or bad. Institutions are as good or bad as the men who comprise them. The eradication of these institutions, these mechanisms of collective participation of the armed forces at a time when their tendency is to support social changes is to deprive them of the ability to act collectively against the reactionary forces, the exploitative oligarchies and all those political groups which have taken control of a country with the support of the armed forces to maintain their anti social reign and subjugate their people under the pretext of defending them from communism. That is why, as a Latin American military man, I oppose any proposal that seeks to eliminate the TIAR and CONDECA, Torrijos said.

PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW ON RETURN FROM NONALINED SUMMIT

PA092006 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez interview with President Aristides Royo at Tocumen Airport on his return from the Sixth Nonalined Summit Conference on 8 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, from the viewpoint of Panama's interests, what in you opinion is the most important benefit that Panama will derive from its presence at and participation in the nonalined conference in Havana?

[Answer] Thank you, Mario. In the political sphere, there is a resolution issued by the nonalined countries in which they maintain, or rather agree to maintain, an attitude of vigilance and alertness with regard to the fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. What does this mean? That in the event that the treaty implementation legislation is not carried out properly, in line with those treaties, we would have to turn to the United Nations, present a claim--apart from actions of other types that we could take--and we would have 86 countries which would unanimously be in agreement, because the resolution was approved by consensus, unanimously. These countries would unanimously agree to give full support to the Republic of Panama.

The resolution also provides another great benefit: It calls for all the nonalined countries to subscribe to the protocol of neutrality of the Panama Canal. This means that, in a single meeting, with these chiefs of state, we already have the commitment of all those chiefs of state to subscribe to the protocol of neutrality.

[Question] Mr President, regarding problems of another type discussed at the Havana conference, could you tell us Panama's position with regard to the Cuban statement in the political declaration to the effect that the socialist countries are by nature allies of the nonalined countries?

[Answer] I believe that both in my speech and in the various discussions in which we participated, [I said that] Panama, as a nonalined country, upholds the principles of the first Belgrade conference, the Bandung conference and the various summits of the nonalined movement. The nonalined movement is an anticolonist, anti-imperialist, anti-apartheid movement which struggles for the sovereignty and independence of people. But it is not a movement that links itself to any great power--neither to the United States nor to the USSR. These are the principles advocated by Tito, by An-Nasir, and by Nehru. These are the principles which must prevail.

On the other hand, I believe that in this there was some problem with the press, because no portion of the political resolution, not even the one prepared by Cuba, includes a statement that the movement of nonalined countries should lean toward the USSR. I believe that, concerning this matter, the truth was distorted somewhat.

The political resolution which was prepared by the conference of nonalined countries will in time be studied in Panama and it will be seen that there is no leaning toward any world power.

[Question] Mr President, do the recongition by Panama of the rights of the Palestinian people and your private talk with Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] in any way imply a change in Panama's position regarding the Middle East problem?

[Answer] That is a really interesting and sensitive topic. Panama believes, as do the 87 nonalined countries and some other countries which are not nonalined, that there will be no peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian problem is solved. Hence, this topic has been widely discussed at the United Nations. Two resolutions have been issued--Resolution 242, which states that Israel must leave the territories occupied in the 1967 war. This is not a position held only by Panama. It is a position held by the United Nations which, even the United States itself [sentence incomplete] President Carter told Begin that he must start evacuating the occupied territories which were the product of a war.

On the other hand, there is also Resolution 338, which states that the Palestinian people have the right to organize themselves politically into a state. Just as occurred with Israel, whose citizens wandered around the world like nomads until 1948, thanks to a UN resolution and the support of various countries, including Panama, who through its then-UN representative, Dr Eduardo Morgan, sponsored, and we were practically founders of the Israeli state [sentence as heard. Just as in 1948, Israel, which was a nation of thousands, managed to become a state, the Palestinians have the very same right. This has been recognized by the United Nations in Resolution 338.

Panama advocates the fulfillment of those resolutions. But in what sense? That this will not mean the annihilation or the destruction of the state of Israel. Let existing states be respected, as we said in our speech. Let existing states be respected and let there be respect for the geographical limits already recognized under international law.

[Question] Mr President, is your government considering the possibility of recognizing the PLO as other governments have done?

[Answer] I don't believe that we have considered it, but we did mention that 'Arafat is the authentic, real and genuine leader of the PLO. Unlike other situations [as heard], I would dare to say that he is a peaceful leader, because he is struggling for peace and this is the position that he has taken to international organizations--the movement of nonalined countries in recent days and the United Nations for the past several years.

[Question] Finally, Mr President, I would like to ask if the report published by some of the media to the effect that you have invited 'Arafat to come to Panama for the 1 October events is true.

[Answer] No Mario. He did come to visit me to explain his positions for peace. He brought his arguments for peace to us because he knows that here in Panama there is a prestigious colony of persons of Israeli extraction, and he wanted the Panamanian people to be aware of the PLO's position. We did not invite him for the 1 October ceremonies, but I would like to tell you an anecdote--and it is good for the Panamanian people to know this. I imagine that the television stations have shown the kisses on the cheek which 'Arafat gives. It is an Arab custom which they practice with both Arabs and non-Arabs. I think that this explanation is worthwhile, just in case.

[Question] Mr President, thank you very much for your statements to Televisora Nacional to inform the Panamanian people about your mission in Havana. Thank you very much.

[Answer] Many thanks to you.

COSTA RICA

FIGUERES ON CUBAN ARMS TO FSLN DURING WAR

PA070206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Three times, Costa Rican President Jose Figueres Ferrer has confirmed the existence of a Havana-San Jose air route which supplied for months the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) guerrillas which overthrew the Somoza government in July.

The Costa Rican newspaper LA REPUBLICA today published Figueres' statements to a group of Costa Rican businessmen.

Figueres stated that, accompanied by a group of Sandinists, he helped unload a plane with weapons from Cuba during a tour he made of guerrilla camps in Costa Rica and the Nicaraguan border area. He said that the plane was unloaded in the Llano Grande Airport of the city of Liberia, in Guanacaste Province near the border.

According to the newspaper, Figueres said that "we had reached such insolence that a Cuban air route supplying arms to the guerrilla army operated in Costa Rica."

The elderly former president, whom it is said was the first person to give weapons to the Sandinists last year, was invited to give a lecture to businessmen on the future of Nicaragua and what private enterprise can expect from the future regime of that country.

"Without the United States, the Nicaraguans will die of hunger," Figueres said to calm those who fear the establishment of a Marxist regime in Nicaragua.

He indicated that he initially thought that the plane he was helping to unload had been sent by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. Referring to Perez' departure from the government, Figueres said that such a situation "left us high and dry."

He said that the weapons sent by Venezuela to the FSLN first passed through Panama.

When Perez left the presidency, the Marxists of the FLSN were able to get Cuban President Fidel Castro to continue to supply them with arms, said Don "Pepe," as Figueres is known here.

Figueres disclosed that "when the Sandinists still had a long way to go between La Virgen, near the Costa Rican border, and Managua, U.S. President Jimmy Carter reached an agreement with Fidel Castro to prolong the affair and permit the military strengthening of the Sandinists. According to LA REPUBLICA, Figueres told the businessmen: "Look at this strange thing. Fidel Castro and Carter reached an agreement to overthrow that bandit (Somoza)."

The former president said he was with the guerrillas on an occasion when they were being fiercely attacked by the Nicaraguan Army. The purpose of the meeting was to learn details of the plans which the insurgents had so that he "would not put his foot in his mouth," as he did in the 1950's when he delivered a speech in Havana which harmed Fidel Castro. "If I had known what path Castro was taking and he had coordinated with me, I would have kept quiet," Figueres said.

He said that he met with Marxist representatives of the FSLN in the battlefield. On that occasion, he was calmed by one of their statements: "Many persons come here to give advice but the one who sends food is the United States."

For Figueres, Nicaragua's future depends to a great extent on the domestic policy [as received] the United States adopts, since the Soviet Union will not play any strategic role in the case.

Figueres said that Nicaragua will not become another Cuba. "The truth is that if the Nicaraguan leaders start playing with Marxism, they will die of hunger," he said.

NICARAGUA

TOMAS BORGE'S FORMER WIFE 'MURDERED' BY GUARDSMEN

PA071521 Managua Radio Santino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez' former wife was beaten to death by National Guardsmen in Chinandega during the early days of the insurrection. This sad news was learned yesterday by Interior Ministry officials when a group of peasants from Chinandega showed up at the ministry.

They said that on 1 July, Mrs (Yelba) Mayorga Delgado took a bus to Managua with her oldest daughter, Aura Maria, 25--her other children are Birmania, 19, Dominique, 14, and Michelle, 13--when a local guardsmen identified her. She was dragged from the bus and savagely beaten to death. Her face was left almost unrecognizable by the savage and criminal beating.

She was buried on the spot in view of the chaotic situation in those days. Now, her family and friends are going to move the body to a cemetery.

Commander Borge's former wife had been reported missing by her family and it was only yesterday that it was learned that she was killed by National Guardsmen.

SANDINISTS ASK PEOPLE TO RETURN AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT

PA081714 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] We are asking the people who live near Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, or anyone who has [words indistinct] from the installations of what used to be the Somozist air force [words indistinct] taken parts or equipment which can only be of service to the Sandinist air force (FAS), or knows about such equipment which is valuable to the FAS [words indistinct].

The FAS, serving the people, will reward persons who return or help recover spare parts or equipment that are useful only to the air force. These spare parts are of no use to the ordinary citizen and are needed to improve our service to the community.

No action will be taken against those who have air force equipment because we realize that they took it as a way to attack the Somozist regime [words indistinct].

TRUCK DRIVERS HAVE BORDER PROBLEMS WITH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

PA081423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The provisional drivers licenses being issued in Nicaragua are causing problems for truck drivers when they go through El Salvador. Reports indicate that customs officials in El Salvador are not honoring these licenses, arguing that they are good only in Nicaragua.

The drivers are also complaining about the customs authorities in Honduras, where they say they charge them for everything--for example, 15 lempiras for insurance already included in the freight.

REMAINING STUDENT CONTINGENT LEAVES FOR CUBA

PA081719 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Ministry of Social Welfare announced today that the last group of [number indistinct] youths will depart, making a total of 600 that will study in Havana, Cuba.

Last Tuesday, Nicaraguan youths began to leave for Havana, where they will remain for 3 years of study.

The official announcement of the Ministry of Social Welfare notes that in October another group of 29 youngsters will be leaving to study in Cuban education centers.

JUNTA MEMBER HASSAN URGES FURTHER SACRIFICE

PA072352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1550 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Matagalpa, Nicaragua, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Those who during the liberation war did not give "a high quota" to the revolution in Nicaragua, will now have to do so, Moises Hassan, a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said in this northern city.

Addressing the area's small, medium-sized and large coffee growers, Hassan indicated that the Nicaraguan revolution "is the work of all sectors of the Nicaraguan people," he said. Nonetheless, not everybody sacrificed to the same extent on behalf of the Sandinist revolution and it had been the poor and least favored sectors which had given the most. "The poorer sectors among our people had nothing to give, so they gave their blood," the Nicaraguan leader stated. He added then that "profound reforms" will take place in Nicaragua and that when the time comes to bring about these changes, the poorer sectors, which gave the most to obtain the victory, will be particularly kept in mind.

He then said those reforms will logically benefit the Nicaraguan entity, and will place the collective interest above that of the individual. "We have gone from the armed struggle stage to a phase in which the struggle is being waged on the basis of work and principles," Hassan continued.

After noting that Nicaragua is going through "a period of changes," he said there is no longer any need for "influences" ["amiguismo"]; "the mad scramble that had been taking place in this country and the immorality that was once evident in Nicaragua will disappear forever."

According to him, the changes that will be brought about in the country "will not discriminate against anybody to any large extent, but it does mean that the old situation in which large mansions, big feasts, luxury cars and trips to Europe and the United States were evident alongside extreme poverty and misery will disappear forever."

"Those among us who were used to this type of life, will have to resign themselves to the fact that things will no longer be the same," he added.

Hassan also talked about the various enemies of the revolutionary process. According to him, there are radical enemies who want the revolutionary process to go beyond the limits that can realistically and objectively guarantee the success of the revolution. He explained that the Nicaraguan revolution is now led by the junta of national reconstruction and by the Sandinist National Liberation Front in a sensible manner, based on mature and objective criteria. "Using the desires and needs of the Nicaraguan people, the radical groups are trying to take over the leadership of a revolution they did not win, in order to lead it along unsuitable paths," Hassan underscored.

Hassan also referred to what he termed the "rightwing" enemies of the revolution. "They constitute vestiges of Somozism, which although now a cadaver, still refuses to realize that taking booty from this country has finished forever," he added.

Elsewhere in his speech, he referred to "the unintentional enemies of the revolution." "These are groups which have not clearly perceived--perhaps because of the mature and sensible way in which this revolution has been handled--that we are going through a revolution, that things in this country will never again be the way they used to be and that the sacrifices they made in favor of the victory was not given with the idea of collecting something in return afterward."

In conclusion, Hassan said the Nicaraguan Government is concerned with making the people understand that "the struggle is not over, that we are developing profound reforms and that those who, unlike the poorer sectors, have not sacrificed a great deal, will now have to do so."

ECONOMY MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FREE ZONE POLICY

PA071338 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Interview with Haroldo Montealegre, vice minister of economic integration and cooperation; no place or date given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [question by unidentified interviewer] Mr Montealegre, could you tell us what the status will be of the enterprises that will remain in the free zone [zona franca]?

[Answer] It is interesting to discuss this matter of enterprises in the free zone. That was an investment of approximately 70 million cordobas made by the previous government to provide infrastructures for the functioning of industrial enterprises. In addition to providing these infastructures, the government invited foreign companies to come to Nicaragua to [word indistinct], which consists of coming here to obtain a cheap labor force without having to pay taxes during any phase of the process.

But we have to respect the rent contracts obtained by some of these enterprises. These contracts are for several years also at a subsidy rate, but we will have to decide what to do with empty buildings and with those companies that have not complied with their contracts. Of course, the decision will be more difficult once an investment is made because we have to think of how to properly use the installations already there.

[Question] Regarding these measures that the present government of Nicaragua will adopt--when will they be adopted?

[Answer] We hope that in thenext 2 months we will set in motion a policy adequate for the free zone within a plan of integral development.

[Question] In the event these gentlemen, the owners of these enterprises, may want to stay in Nicaragua, could not some conditions be set for them, such as no subsidizing of water, power, telephone or security services, so the Nicaragua will retain the jobs and the money as well?

[Answer] Of course, this is what we will do.

YOUTH LEADER EXPLAINS GOALS OF NEW MOVEMENT

PA071430 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Aug 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] The 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement [Movimiento Juventud Sandinista 19 Julio] was born with our triumphant revolution as a basic organizational need of our liberated people.

Sandinist youth is confronted with the beautiful task of educating our people through the organized cadres which the revolutionary process calls for.

Patricia Padilla, fellow activist of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, speaks to us about this newborn revolutionary organization.

In the first place, she tells us, in order to gain a position within the ranks of Sandinist youth, it is necessary to have some experience as to how the popular and student sectors carried out heroic militant work in the past. In addition, all youths aware of their role toward our people can also gain a position within Sandinist youth.

The district youth movements [movimientos juveniles de barrio] constitute the antechamber to the 19 July youth movement. Comrades must bear the responsibility of organizing our people, of politicizing them and making them absorb the revolutionary process.

The movement is appointing persons to take charge of the nation's departments because Sandinist youth will reach our brothers of the Atlantic coast.

Patricia says that the Sandinist youth movement will soon also start to organize our peasants.

One of the first tasks of the newborn youth organization is a project of university reform that is being discussed and analyzed by student sectors.

How is the degree of responsibility of your youngsters established in order to make the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement a vast camp of revolutionary civic-mindedness [civismo]?

Patricia replies that this must not even be discussed since our youth, the students above all, played a decisive role in the stage of the glorious Sandinist rebellion that forced the criminal Somozist dictatorship and its accomplices to roll to the ground.

SPOKESMAN DENIES PRISONER EXCHANGE WITH U.S.

PA071457 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1418 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 7 Sep (EFE)--An official spokesman of the Cuban Foreign Ministry has told EFE that "there has been no exchange of prisoners between Cuba and the United States relating to the release of the four Puerto Rican nationalists."

The statement was made in view of reports circulating yesterday afternoon in Washington to the effect that the release of Lolita Lebron and her comrades was related to the wishes of Fidel Castro to release four American spies imprisoned in Cuba.

The same sources told EFE that the Havana government has always been concerned over efforts that would make possible the liberation of the Puerto Ricans. The sources insisted that there has not been any prisoners exchanged between Cuba and the United States.

Puerto Rican Socialist Leader's Comment

PA071946 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 6 Sep (EFE)--Puerto Rican Socialist Party Secretary General Juan Mari Bras affirmed today that his party will continue struggling for his country's independence and that the word "independence" will be included in the final document of the nonalined summit currently taking place in Havana.

The Puerto Rican socialist leader told the press that the Latin American group had not objected to and had been unanimous in its acceptance of paragraph 133 of the draft final document prepared by Cuba, which concerns Puerto Rico.

The document mentions the words independence and "self-determination," a situation that has elicited criticism from numerous delegations, specifically those from the Andean Pact countries.

But Juan Mari Bras admitted that the topic has not yet been decided, since the plenary session of the political commission will be the one to decide on the final wording on Puerto Rico.

The socialist leader described the Puerto Rican elections as "colonial." His party's results in these elections usually number around 2 percent but, according to Mari Bras, the elections are not free because they are influenced by the U.S. repressive and financial apparatus. As evidence, he cited the murder of his son, which occurred at the beginning of the 1976 electoral campaign.

Further on, he announced a conference in Mexico of solidarity with Puerto Rico's independence, which will be attended by hundreds of delegates from over 100 countries.

The key line from now on marking international support for the Puerto Rican independence movement must emerge from that conference, slated for early December, he added.

Mari Bras said there are huge oil reserves along the island's northern coast and offshore and he denounced the struggle that Mobil and Exxon are currently waging in order to exploit them.

Havana Commentary on Prisoner Release

FL081224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] A presidential decision made by North American Chief Executive James Carter has just released the heroic Puerto Rican patriots--Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo. The Puerto Rican nationalists remained for over a quarter of a century in U.S. jails for being active combatants in defense of their people's rights to independence and self-determination. Everyone knows that the Puerto Ricans' actions were not as the imperialists tried to make believe--adventurous activities. They were the response of a people who have never given up their desire to be free and who have never accepted the colonial domination the United States has imposed on that Caribbean island following its military intervention in 1898.

The North American rulers have maintained a colonial status on Puerto Rico for over 80 years, which lately has been in the clothing of a so-called associated free state which is ruled by a governor whose function is to defend Yankee interests and to sponsor the consumnation of annexation.

The Puerto Rican case has been the subject of debate and has constantly motivated the highest world solidarity with that people. Nevertheless, the U.S. Government continues its maneuvers and plans to prevent Puerto Rican independence. To top it off, Carter's predecessor, Gerald Ford, was so cynnical as to take a proposal to Congress to make Puerto Rico a new state of the North American union.

The freeing of the four patriots and Andres Figueroa in 1977 is not in any way the result of the much publicized feelings of respect for human rights. Andres Figueroa was released from the Yankee jail when he had just a few days left to live. Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo have now been released. But when? And one should also ask why have they been freed?

In the first place, one has to start with the fact that these Puerto Rican fighters were sentenced more than 25 years ago to sentences ranging between 25 to 75 years imprisonment. One of them, Oscar Collazo, was sentenced to life imprisonement and was jailed for 29 years. In essence, the Puerto Rican fighters have fulfilled the sentence imposed by the Yankee tribunals. There is no humanitarian gesture in the government decision to now free the longest held political prisoners on the continent.

Another factor is seen in Carter's decision. His reelection campaign for the presidency includes, according to what has been learned, an upcoming visit by the leader to the island of Puerto Rico. It seems that the decision is to have a psychological impact among the Caribbean people, in the heartland of the North American people and at the same time to try to clean his image for those attending the nearby nonalined meeting who have met in Havana.

The freeing of the Puerto Rican independence supporters is the freeing of four fighters who had been confined for over a quarter of a century in damp dungeons, who were beaten and subjected to physical and mental torture, under pressure to renounce their political convictions in the cause of independence. There is nothing human in allowing those to see the light who for more than 25 years were kept seeing nothing but the dark, darkness and the specter of death hovering over their heads.

This is how these fighters lived while the U.S. rulers turned a deaf ear to the growing clamor of world solidarity with them. This is how they suffered the abandonement and humiliation without their jailers ever having been able to change their firm position. More than once their voices passed through the bars of the jail to tell the world of their decision to die before renouncing a free and independent homeland and before living without dignity.

Today, emerging with Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo is the example of those inside or out of jail who prefer to first give their lives rather than to betray the principles of the people and homeland.

HAVANA CITES PORTUGUESE DAILY ON SOVIET TROOP PRESENCE

FL082325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Portuguese daily O DIARIO today affirms that the statement by Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop were the most recent charges on sabotage activities in which the North American government engaged against the nonalined summit.

The Portuguese daily points out that Cuba ridiculed Washington's affirmation on the alleged presence of a Soviet military contingent in the island and noted that the 3,000 North American soldiers at the usurped territory of the Guantanamo Naval Base are the ones who are violating the will of the Cuban state and people.

TWO MORE MEDICAL BRIGADES LEAVE FOR NICARAGUA

FL081044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Two more Cuban medical brigades left on Friday, 7 September for Nicaragua to aid that fraternal country. Twenty two doctors and six technicians, who will be working in Jinotega and Rio San Juan, are in the brigade. One brigade is comprised of personnel from Havana Province and the other of comrades from several of the other provinces.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH JORDAN

FL071020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Republic of Cuba and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have established diplomatic relations at the embassy level in Havana. Their respective foreign ministers, Isidoro Malmierca and Hasan Ibrahim, signed the protocol and stated that the establishment of relations will help to expand relations between the governments and people of Cuba and Jordan.